

# ALLIES REPULSE VIOLENT ATTACK

Terrific Action in Region of Roye Continues Without Interruption.

## GERMAN ARMY REINFORCED

Forces of Crown Prince in Argonne District Driven Back Towards North.

PARIS, October 3.—The official announcement issued this afternoon declares that the violent attack of the Germans at Roye has been repulsed by the allies.

The text of the statement follows:

"First, on the left wing the violent action, which has been progressing since yesterday, continues without interruption, particularly in the region of Roye, where we have repulsed all attacks although upon this part of the front the enemy has been reinforced by new additions taken from the enemy's centre, as has been previously noted.

"Second, upon the centre nothing is to be noted from Rheims to the Argonne region. In the Argonne district, the Sixteenth German Corps (the Army of the Crown Prince), which had attempted to slip by through the woods of Gravelle, has been driven back towards the north of the Varennes la Harazee-Vienne-la Ville line.

"In the Vesvre district, and upon the heights of the Meuse, our progress is always slow, but continuous.

"In the Belgian field the Germans are bombarding the front southeast of the Antwerp position, without being yet able to produce any considerable effect upon the works which have delivered many infantry attacks, which have been repulsed.

"In the Russian field of operations, a strong German army of four corps has taken positions between the frontier of East Prussia and the River Niemen. Its left wing has been thrown back upon Mariampol and Suwalki. At the centre the city of Augustowo has been taken by the Russians.

"On the German right wing the struggle continues around Ossowetz (between Lyck and Biełostok).

"In Galicia, the rear guard of the Austrians has been driven back as far as the Vistula. In Bosnia Serb-Montenegrin columns are advancing on Sarajevo."

## HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF ANTWERP DEFENSES

LONDON, October 3.—Describing fighting in the environs of Antwerp, the Times correspondent says:

"During the early hours of Friday there was a heavy bombardment of the whole line of the Antwerp defenses from Boom, five and one-half miles northwest of Malines, to Lierre, nine miles southeast of Antwerp. It was especially severe at the fort of Wavre-St. Catherine, where the firing of the Germans became desultory and perfunctory.

"The Belgian artillery continued active, but the German reply was intermittent and chiefly directed on the bridge in the village of Waelhem.

"During the morning the Germans penetrated to the fort of Wavre-St. Catherine, but were driven back."

## TOWN OF LIEBRE

AGAIN BOMBARDED

LONDON, October 3.—A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp, telling of fighting around Antwerp, says:

"The town of Liebre was again bombarded by the Germans to-day and many houses were damaged. To-night the Belgians with the bayonet replied to the German attack on the fort at Lierre, capturing thirty prisoners and inflicting severe losses on the Germans.

"The Belgians allowed the enemy to approach Waelhem to-night. The forts then opened fire, compelling the Germans to retire with losses.

"The town of Liebre was again bombarded during the night, but the Belgians blew up a bridge and repulsed the Germans."

## SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF SHOT AND WOUNDED ARTICLES

PARIS, October 3.—The French government has announced a supplementary list of articles declared conditionally to be contraband of war under article XX of the Declaration of London.

These are iron and steel, sulphuric acid and carbonates of iron, copper, lead, nickel and ferro-chrome, glycerin, leather and pneumatic and other automobile tires and the materials used in their construction.

## CHINA REPLIES TO JAPAN

Declares Occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei Breach of Neutrality.

PEKING, CHINA, October 3.—The Chinese government to-day replied to the latest Japanese note. It is declared again that it considered the Japanese occupation of Wei-Hai-Wei in Shan-Tung Province, a breach of neutrality, and asserted that if the rest of the railroad in Shan-Tung was occupied such action would constitute a further violation.

The state council discussed at length the Japanese violation of Chinese neutrality. Speakers contended that the Japanese would make Shan-Tung Province another Manchuria; that the progress of Japanese troops along the railroad was unnecessary for the military standpoint; that Great Britain could not be excused for the disregard shown by her ally, Japan, of China's neutrality; and that the Japanese, in view of their outrages in Shan-Tung are not treating the Chinese as a friendly nation.

The council finally drafted a series of interpellations to the government.

The government contended that the boycotting of things Japanese, which various Chinese cities have attempted to inaugurate.

## GERMANS IN DARING EXPLOIT

Two Officers Swim River to Destroy French Railroad Line.

BERLIN (via The Hague and London), October 3.—A daring exploit of two German officers attached to the Twenty-fourth Pioneers recently resulted in the destruction of a railroad line upon which the French were transporting ammunition and greatly needed reinforcements.

The two officers penetrated the French lines by swimming across the Meuse, and making their way through swamps and over canals. They passed the French outposts, finally reached the railroad embankment, which they blew up with dynamite, then cut an underground telegraph wire and returned in safety.

# RUSSIANS INVADE GERMAN TERRITORY

Kaiser's Forces Suffer Enormous Losses Under Persistent Fire of Cossacks.

## NEW HEAVY ARTILLERY USED

Continual Tropical Downpour Makes Conditions Appalling for Both Armies.

LONDON, October 3.—The Post's Petrograd correspondent speaking of the operations on the Nieman, in Russian Poland, says:

"Later intelligence shows that operations on the Nieman were on a greater scale than was supposed, and losses were more severe. This was largely due to the admirable action of certain heavy artillery, which is at the disposal of the Russian forces.

"The Germans evidently were not aware of this and advanced as though they had only to meet the ordinary field artillery. They were cruelly surprised at the terrible work of these heavy guns. In their retreat, the Germans were under this persistent fire for ten or a dozen miles, and suffered enormous losses. The result is that the Russians are again on German territory.

"For the first time since the war began we hear of German troops attempting a bayonet charge. This was during a night attack on September 30 at Raczka, but the Germans were defeated, losing heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Apparently, the Germans counted on taking the Russians by surprise.

"The Germans continue to retire under the sustained pressure of the Russian attack. Their front presents a broken appearance with its salient angle toward the Russians, and offering two faces for flank attacks which are greatly facilitated by the quality of the ground and the lie of the roads.

"The weather is appalling. The continual tropical downpour in such a country provides the worst possible conditions for armies anxious to extricate themselves from a wily enemy conversant with the mode of warfare of a guerrilla nature."

## HEAVY CASUALTIES

PETROGRAD, October 3.—The general staff headquarters last night issued the following statement:

"The battle on the front in Eastern Prussia continues on the line of Mirf. The decisive result has yet to be obtained. The Russian army occupied the German positions at Preusskano, west of Symno.

"Under a night offensive attack by the Russians, the enemy retired from Lepoupy in the direction of Suwalki. On the road from Seyn, northward to Suwalki, the movement of the Germans, pursued by the Russian cavalry, was interrupted by the firing of heavy artillery, which caused the German retreat.

"Fierce fighting is going on in the vicinity of Suwalki. German reinforcements hurried by the railroads toward the Russian front, and the Russian attacking troops, took the offensive in front of Augustowo and Suwalki.

"Near Raczka the Germans made night bayonet charges, but met with heavy casualties, many of their men being killed or wounded.

"Augustowo was being bombarded with heavy artillery from the north side of the town up to the afternoon of October 1, when the Russian infantry took the offensive and drove the enemy from that region.

"The enemy also was forced to evacuate Suwalki and Augustowo, where the Russian troops invaded German territory.

"The Russians have captured some automobile trucks from a German column in the vicinity of Ossowetz.

"On the Nieman line the enemy made an offensive demonstration, but was repulsed by the Russian troops."

## ALL GERMAN ATTACKS

REPULED BY RUSSIANS

LONDON, October 3.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Telegraph sends a description, taken from a Kovno newspaper, of the operations from September 8 to 14, when the Russian Rionkamps retired from East Prussia to counteract the German effort to envelop his left. The account says:

"The Germans made obstinate efforts to gain possession of the village of Birkenfeld, where the Russian Rionkamps entrenched themselves, and thus make a breach in the centre of the Russian army.

"The scene was indescribably terrible as the Russian guns literally mowed down whole regiments, and all German attacks were repulsed.

"In the next village of Darkehmen, the fight assumed a form which it is here the Russian Rionkamps merely dealt with the German troops, but the entire German population of the village, even the women and children, shot from windows, roofs, barns and cellars. The Russian Rionkamps had been armed with rifles and Mauser pistols, and the Russian troops in this place were compelled to defend themselves on two fronts.

"Though the German attacks on Nordfeld were brilliantly repulsed, the Russians were compelled to fall back on Mariampol, northeast of Suwalki, owing to another German attempt at a wide enveloping movement.

"To check this the Russians opened an attack from Mariampol, where they had entrenched themselves. The battle lasted two days, September 13 and 14. Around Mariampol the superior tactics of the Russians compelled the Germans to retire, the latter evacuating three lines of intrenchments."

## A. RUSTEM BEY LEAVES

Declares He Quits United States at His Own Initiative.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—A Rustem Bey, Turkish ambassador to the United States, has announced that he is on his way to Constantinople. In a statement before leaving, the ambassador said he was quitting the United States on leave of absence at his own initiative.

He explained that this step, which he had undertaken without conferring with his government, was the result of the attitude of the United States toward statements he had made comparing the situation in the United States and the "water cure" in the Philippines to massacres in Turkey.

When government officials indicated that an expression of a modification of the ambassador's words would be welcomed, Rustem Bey notified Secretary Bryan that his opinions were unchanged, and he took leave of absence.

# ESSEN IS RICHEST PRIZE FOR ALLIES

Capture of City Would Seriously Cripple Germany's Gun Supply System.

## GREAT KRUPP WORKS THERE

Kaiser's Fleet Waiting for New Vessels Before Coming Out to Meet British Ships.

(Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.)

LONDON, October 4.—Essen, and not Berlin, is the city the allies would gain most by capturing. This is because the German army and navy is largely dependent on the great Krupp works if Germany is invaded it would not cause surprise to see the French and British armies strike at Essen in an effort to cripple Germany's gun supply system. This is a weak spot in Germany's arrangements.

The navy, as well as the army, is largely dependent on the Krupps. This is a fact that should be considered in the strenuous efforts to capture the city. It is now making with a view to bringing the German fleet on something like a parity with the allies.

At present, both Germany and Great Britain are pushing their ships yards to the limit. It is generally believed that the German fleet is waiting for new vessels before coming out to meet the British fleet in the North Sea.

In regard to battleships, the next vessels to be added to the German navy are the three of the 1911 program—the Koenig, Markgraf and Grosser Kurfurst. These are under the German Admiralty at Wilhelmshaven docks. The Koenig, Bremen and the Vulkan yards, Hamburg, respectively. They were all launched during 1913, the Koenig on March 1, the Markgraf on June 4 and the Grosser Kurfurst on May 5.

The three battleships referred to are now due for commissioning, and may be already under the pennant. The next to follow them will be the Kronprinz, the only battleship of the 1912 program, which was launched on February 21 last, and was due to join the fleet next summer. With a little speed-up, however, it might be possible to take three or four months off her building period, in which case Germany could add by next spring four new dreadnought battleships to the thirteen already in commission before the war broke out.

In the same annual program as the four battleships mentioned are the two battle cruisers Derfflinger (1911) and Ueetowz (1912). The former was launched on July 1, 1913, at the Blohm and Voess yard, Hamburg, and is now probably in service. The latter was launched on November 29 last at the Schichau yard, Danzig, and it seems likely that she will be made to set her completed before the end of the present year.

## RUSSIANS MAY INTERFERE WITH SHIPBUILDING

There is a chance, of course, that the Russians may interfere with shipbuilding at Danzig and Elbing, in pushing their armies into East Prussia. Another battle cruiser is the Salamis, which was laid down by the Vulkan Company in January 1913, for the Greek navy. This vessel had not been launched by the end of July. She was to have received an American armament of eight fourteen-inch guns, manufactured at the Bethlehem Steel Company, but it is doubtful if they have been delivered.

Turning to light cruisers, it is this class which has been most affected by the operations of the war as have yet taken place. The light cruisers Mainz, Köln and Ariadne have been destroyed, in addition to which nine others are being hunted down outside European waters, and are consequently not available for service in the North Sea. Of the six on hand, the Graudenz and Regensburg, belonging to the 1912 program, were launched in October 1912 and April last, respectively, and should be in the hands of the Germans by the end of the year, but the other four are not delivered until the end of 1915. It is in regard to torpedo craft, both destroyers and submarines, that Germany will probably find it impossible to strengthen her fleet materially and rapidly. There were in hand at least a score of destroyers and the same number of submarines when war broke out. Large numbers of these have since been completed, which may have determined to concentrate the energies of the German yards upon torpedo-boat construction, as may well be the case, but it is doubtful if such work will be done in the near future. There are four yards in Germany which have been practicing in the building of torpedo vessels, and before the war the period of construction at these yards was an average of from ten to eighteen months. They built for foreign governments as well, their full capacity is probably three or four times the twelve destroyers and submarines provided for annually under the German navy law. Yards which have not been mainly employed in torpedo-boat construction can in an emergency undertake such work, but it is doubtful if it is considered desirable at least twelve yards in Germany may at the present time be engaged in this branch of naval construction.

## KRUPP MONOPOLY IS WEAKEST SPOT

The weak spot in Germany's arrangements for warship construction is not disputably the Krupp monopoly. When some years ago Count von Reventlow made inquiry into the resources of a country for rapid construction, several of the yards made, their estimates of output conditional on the prompt delivery of Krupp's products. It is an interesting study of warship construction, for instance, that French prisoners have been captured wearing patent leather shoes would appear in some local papers. It would be taken up, tossed from newspaper to newspaper, and from soldiers back to newspapers until in a few days the entire French army was marching into battle in dancing pumps. The Cossacks have again proved that they are of little value, and have failed to the field artillery the case is quite different. Its firing is remarkably good. The accurate Russian gunnery was considerably neutralized, however, by the large proportion of shells which failed to explode.

## DEVELOPMENT OF RUMORS

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## ORDERS TO ARMY ENGINEERS

Will Proceed With Urgent Waterways Improvements in Their Districts.

WASHINGTON, October 3.—Instructions went out to-day to army engineers to proceed with all urgent waterways improvements in their districts under the provisions of the new river and harbor bill, which appropriated \$20,000,000 for projects already under way. The War Department has not yet made public the list of projects selected for prosecution, but to-day's instructions went to the army engineers at Charleston, Wilmington, Savannah, Jacksonville, New York, Philadelphia, Mobile, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Rock Island, New Orleans and St. Paul, Minn.

# EVERYTHING'LL BE READY BY TO-MORROW



Remember Fair Week comes but once a year, so stand and be happy.

## NEARLY 150,000 RUSSIANS ARE PRISONERS OF WAR

East Prussian Campaign Most Remarkable in History for Number Taken in So Short a Time.

## MANY SURPRISES FOR GERMANS

Aggressive Way in Which Czar's Men Pushed Campaign Indicates That Mobilization and Other War Preparations Began Long Ago.

(Correspondence of Associated Press.)

BERLIN, September 14.—Now that the Germans have succeeded in clearing East Prussia of the Russians, German army officers are giving their reports on the campaign. It is remarkable, the most remarkable on record for the number of prisoners taken in so short a time, and in field fighting. In less than three weeks according to official statements, General von Hindenberg made prisoners of nearly 150,000 Russians.

The first surprise the Russians gave the German military leaders was the aggressive way in which they pushed this campaign. It had been supposed in military quarters here they would occupy strong defensive positions behind the Vistula and other streams and await attacks. Instead, however, they pushed into East Prussia in great numbers at a very early stage of the war, and they are still moving forward in Galicia.

From this fact it is inferred here that Russia's mobilization was very far advanced, and other preparations for war begun long before the St. Petersburg government admitted that even one soldier had been called to the colors.

The next surprise was that the Russian generals no longer send their troops into battle in close formation, as in previous wars, but have modernized their tactics, and try to utilize all the advantages of the ground. The shooting of the infantry, however, was found to be still very ineffective. With the field artillery the case is quite different. Its firing is remarkably good. The accurate Russian gunnery was considerably neutralized, however, by the large proportion of shells which failed to explode.

## SOME LIGHTER INCIDENTS OF FIGHTING IN FRANCE

In Presentation of Striking Contrasts, This War Is No Exception.

## FORMER DANDY AS CHAUFFEUR

German Prisoner Writes of Terrible Condition of Men, All of Whom Are Looking Forward to Speedy End—Fear Poison in Food.

LONDON, October 3.—The official information bureau to-day issued a brief account of some of the lighter incidents of the fighting in France, to which it appends certain letters taken from German prisoners. This recital, which is from an eye-witness, but which bears no date, is a put-up job.

"In the presentation of striking contrasts this war is no exception to the rule. Within sight of the spot where these words are being written, the chauffeur of a motor car attached to the general staff is making his toilet in the open. After washing his face and hands, in a sauce-pan, he carefully brushes his hair with an old nail brush. It is clear that he had once been a dandy, in spite of his khaki service jacket and trousers. He is, in fact, a former public school boy, who has enlisted for the war to do his bit for his country and a right useful bit he is playing."

A letter from a German prisoner relates how the enemy intended to reach a certain village and how when the Germans attempted to advance on the 16th, the enemy fired from bushes and from a house, swept their trenches. This letter continues:

"On a right and left wounded comrades were complaining bitterly that the enemy were shooting from houses. We assumed a mark in us. If we were immediately fired on, we were immediately fired on. So the enemy's bullets began to get us from the right and after about one hour, we reached a village where we thought we would be able to rest. Before half an hour passed, however, the shrapnel had again found us out. We spent the afternoon in this village, were continually under shell fire in spite of the fact that the enemy were shelling the enemy's artillery. We heard a color-mel say that our guns could not get at those of the enemy satisfactorily, because the latter were so well concealed. For we have to sleep out in the open. We were all looking forward to a speedy end. We are very badly off as regards food. Some of our regiments can muster only from three to four companies."

Another letter written during the retreat in front of the French from Montmirail says:

"After a thirty-six-hour march we had a rest, and arrived just in time for the fight. For three days we did not have a hot meal, because our field kitchens were lost. We got a hot meal yesterday evening. Although we are all just ready to drop we must march on."

"We found great quantities of food, but fearing poison we did not take possession of it. We had got hold of the proprietor of the house and commander of the village."

## VIENNA, OCTOBER 3 (via London, October 3, 3:40 A. M.)

An official communication filed by Field Marshal Potiorek has been given out here as follows:

"For the past two days our troops in Serbia have been attacking the enemy. Up to the present time our offensive movements against the enemy, who is strongly fortified in positions further protected with barbed wire entanglements, have proceeded slowly, but favorably.

"There has been started energetically a movement to clear the regions in Bosnia, which have been disturbed by Serbian and Montenegrin troops and irregulars.

"The announcement from Serbia concerning the annihilation of the Fourth Division of the Hungarian Honveds is a further proof of the vivid imagination of the Serbians. This division of troops as the Serbians during the past few days have had repeated opportunity to claim, is in the best of condition at the battle front, and it participated gloriously in engagements last week at Vukovar and elsewhere."

## SON OF KAISER LEADS IN DESPERATE CHARGE

Becomes So Excited After Victory That He Collapses With Acute Heart Cramp.

## NOW RAPIDLY RECOVERING

Casualty List Made Public in Berlin Contains 9,000 Names—Major-General Von der Horst Killed in Recent Action.

BERLIN, October 2 (9 P. M., via London, October 3).—Major-General Freiherr von der Horst, commander of the Twentieth Infantry Brigade, was killed while leading his troops on September 23, according to an official announcement made to-day.

To-day's casualty list contains about 9,000 names, and includes a mention of the wounding of Prince Joachim, the youngest son of the Emperor, at Schaatsels, East Prussia.

The Associated Press correspondent learned at Metz from the adjutant of Prince Oscar, fifth son of the Emperor, that the prince on September 24 led his regiment at Verdun in a most desperate battle. The French, including Turco sharpshooters in the trees, picked off the officers, of whom so many were lost that the companies were led by sergeants during the hottest part of the fighting.

Prince Oscar led the charge, which was finally successful. He got so excited that he collapsed after the victory with acute heart cramp.

The physicians ordered him to Metz, where the news of the bestowal of the decoration of the Iron Cross of the First Class, reached him. He jumped from his bed when he heard it, shouting: "I am well again."

No crosses were available, so General von Strantz took his, given him in 1870, and presented it to the prince, who is now rapidly recovering.

Garrison commanders are taking measures to suppress stories that the Catholic clergy participated in cruelty against the German soldiers in Belgium, which, it is officially asserted, are untrue.

## TROOPS IN SERBIA

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# VON KLUCK STILL GOING NORTHWARD AT SNAIL'S PACE

Only Single Point on Which French and German Reports Agree.

## DIVERGENT CLAIMS MADE BY BOTH SIDES

Kaiser's Forces Report Substantial Advance in Argonne District.

## ALLIES MAKE COUNTER-CLAIMS

Austrians Give Flat Denial to Vivid Stories of Serbian Victories.

LONDON, October 3.—Unusual activity in the Argonne district, with German and Austrian army headquarters having furnished an account of the results of current battles differently, radically from those from the other side of the front, has led to a number of widely divergent statements irreconcilable.

In regard to the battle of the Aisne, there is only a single point on which the French and German reports agree, and that is that General von Kluck is still going northward, though at a snail's pace, and that he is so powerful that General Joffre has been obliged to admit that the German commander has been able to make a French detachment, debouching from Arras, fall back.

Further south, in the neighborhood of Reims, according to the German staff, the French have been dislodged from their positions, but the French communiqué declares that all the German assaults there were shattered.

In the Argonne district, where they have fought their way southward, the French made substantial advances in the Argonne district, and the French counter this by claiming to have made progress there while in the eastern end of the line, around the River Meuse, the French claim to have driven the last Germans back across the river, and the invaders say they have defeated all attacks which they have made at that quarter.

IT WANTS TO HEAR

Each side thus is furnished the news it wants to hear. For the neutral observer, the only certainty is that these intermittent conflict along the immense line furnish only a series of small cumulative results, which gradually tend in a given direction, and to an outcome which will only be determined when the process of attrition completes its course.

The first Austrian staff report with any details, issued by Field Marshal Potiorek, gives flat denial to the Serbian "vivid" stories of October 2. It is only fair to say that the Serbs equally emphasize in giving the lie to the Austrian claims.

According to Field Marshal Potiorek, the proceeding up the Serbian front in the Province of Bosnia is progressing apace, while the Austrian offensive in Serbia is proceeding satisfactorily. The Serbians and their Montenegrin allies maintain that they have Sarajevo almost in their hands.

The new army of Emperor Nicholas is on the march, and, according to the Petrograd general staff, the Muscovites are making headway in the German frontier at Szeben, in the Carpathians, Russian Poland. This is considerably awkward for the German invaders, who are said to be retreating from the Suwalki district.

## OFFICIAL STATEMENT

GIVEN OUT IN BERLIN

BERLIN, October 3 (via Amsterdam and London).—The following official statement was given out at army headquarters the evening of October 2:

"The right wing of the German army in France has repulsed renewed efforts on the part of the French to outflank it. The German troops in the Argonne district, the French counter this by claiming to have made progress there while in the eastern end of the line, around the River Meuse, the French claim to have driven the last Germans back across the river, and the invaders say they have defeated all attacks which they have made at that quarter."

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